

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

There When You Need Us

The City of Kingman works continuously to ensure that the water each of us drinks from our tap is clean and safe. This water quality report will detail where our water comes from, what is in our water, and how it compares to the standards set by the regulatory agencies that we must report our findings to. The City of Kingman is required by both the federal government and the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, under the Safe Drinking Water Act, to provide this report to our customers on an annual basis. This report is for the 2012 sampling schedule.

Please remember that we are always available to assist you should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water.

QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call George Sedich, Water Department Superintendent, at (928) 692-3136.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline.

Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, in some cases, radioactive material, and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;

Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

More information about contaminants in tap water and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or visiting online at www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline. Information on bottled water can be obtained from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

How Long Can I Store Drinking Water?

The disinfectant in drinking water will eventually dissipate even in a closed container. If that container housed bacteria before it was filled with the tap water, the bacteria may continue to grow once the disinfectant has dissipated. Some experts believe that water could be stored up to six months before needing to be replaced. Refrigeration will help slow the bacterial growth.

Lead in Home Plumbing

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious Thealth problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa. gov/safewater/lead.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The City of Kingman water service area covers more than 70 square miles. Within this water service boundary, there are 15 active wells, 13 storage tanks (13.15 million gallons of storage), and 5 booster stations. Approximately 8,000 acre-feet (2,606,800 gallons) of water is produced each year. The Kingman municipal water system provides service to all areas within the Kingman city limits, as well as several surrounding areas in Kingman that are outside of the city limits. All of the water in our system is pumped from deep groundwater wells. The Hualapai Basin Aquifer (think of an aquifer as an underground lake) is to the north of Kingman and provides the majority of our water. Downtown-area wells pump from the Sacramento Basin Aquifer, which extends south of Kingman. The Hualapai Basin Aquifer has 11 active wells with depth to groundwater over 600 feet. The downtown area has four active wells with a depth to groundwater at approximately 140 feet.

Information on the Internet

The U.S. EPA Office of Water (www.epa.gov/watrhome) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (www.cdc.gov) Web sites provide a substantial amount of information on many issues relating to water resources, water conservation, and public health.

Water Conservation

You can play a role in conserving water and save yourself money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Here are a few tips:

- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water-using appliances. Then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.



What is the typical per-day water usage?

While usage varies from community to community and person to person, on average, Americans use 183 gallons of water a day for cooking, washing, flushing, and watering purposes. The average family turns on the tap between 70 and 100 times daily. About 74% of home water usage occurs in the bathroom, about 21% in the laundry room, and about 5% in the kitchen.

Why do water pipes tend to break in winter?

Liquids generally contract when frozen and become more dense; however, the unique qualities of water cause it to expand by up to 9% when it freezes. That is why water pipes burst when temperatures reach the freezing mark.

How much water is used to create the food we eat each year?

The average American consumes 1,500 pounds of food each year; 1,000 gallons of water are required to grow and process each pound of that food. Thus, 1.5 million gallons of water is invested in the food eaten annually by just one person! This 200,000-plus cubic feet of water per person is enough to cover a football field four feet deep.

Is it okay to use hot water from the tap for cooking and drinking?

No, ALWAYS use cold water. Hot water is more likely to contain rust, copper, and lead from household plumbing and water heaters. These harmful substances can dissolve into hot water faster than they do into cold water, especially when the faucet has not been used for an extended period of time.

What type of container is best for storing water?

Consumer Reports has consistently advised that glass or BPA-free plastics such as polyethylene are the safest choices. To be on the safe side, do not use any container with markings on the recycle symbol showing 7 PC (which is the code for BPA). You could also consider using stainless steel or aluminum containers that have BPA-free liners.

How much water is used in the shower?

A 10-minute shower can take 25 to 50 gallons of water. High-flow shower heads allow a flow of 6 to 10 gallons a minute. Low-flow shower heads can cut the rate in half without reducing pressure.



Water treatment began as a way to remove disease-causing agents. (Fiction: It was only in the 1950s that scientists began to suspect that water might carry diseases. Although earlier treatment of water could make the water safer, it was mainly done merely to improve the taste, smell, or appearance of the water.)

About half of the world's water supply is available for drinking. (Fiction: If all the world's water were fit into a gallon jug, the fresh water available for us to use would equal only about one tablespoon.)

Due to its unique nature, water boils at the same temperature anywhere on the planet. (Fiction: At sea level, water boils at 212 degrees Fahrenheit, but on top of Mt. Everest, water boils at 154 degrees.)

Water regulates the temperature of the Earth. (Fact: As in the human body, the water in our oceans, lakes, and streams plays a major role in regulating planetary temperatures.)

The Mississippi River is longer than the Amazon River. (Fiction: At 3,902 miles the Mississippi River is not as long as the Amazon River, which flows for 4,000 miles.)

Forty trillion gallons of water a day are carried in the atmosphere across the United States. (Fact: Forty percent of the atmosphere's moisture content falls as precipitation each day.)

Amendment to Consumer Confidence Report 2012

In the month of March, 2012, in the City of Kingman, 8 system Total Coliform Bacteria samples tested positive resulting in a violation exceeding 5% of the total samples taken that month. This resulted in a Non-acute MCL. The required re-sampling and corrective action was accomplished at that time, and the issue has been resolved. The public notice was issued on April 3 to April 27 2012.

Sampling Results

During the past year, we have taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic, or synthetic organic contaminants. The table below shows only those contaminants that were detected in the water. The state requires us to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES							
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2012	15	0	4.9	2.1–7.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	2012	10	0	3.3	2.8–3.7	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2012	2	2	0.01	0.01–0.02	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	2012	100	100	0.05	0.04–0.07	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2012	5	0	0.3	ND-0.6	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Di(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate ¹ (ppb)	2012	6	0	0.0025	0.0006–0.01	Yes	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Fluoride (ppm)	2012	4	4	0.6	0.05–1.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAA]-Stage 1 (ppb)	2012	60	NA	1.2	1–1.4	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2012	10	10	3.5	1.06–6.03	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]-Stage 1 (ppb)	2012	80	NA	2.8	0.5–7.7	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Coliform Bacteria ² (# positive samples)	2012	5% of monthly samples are positive	0	8	NA	Yes	Naturally present in the environment

Definitions

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a community water system shall follow.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MFL (million fibers per liter): A measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not Detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

pCi/L (**picocuries per liter**): A measure of radioactivity.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

¹ One sample in first quarter of 2012 exceeded the MCL for Di(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate. A second sample exceeded the reporting limit. Notified, ADEQ (Arizona Department of Environmental Quality) started increased monitoring, quarterly sampling, until four consecutive quarterly samples are completed as non-detect. We made modifications to sample station, same location, and tested three consecutive quarters of non-detect in 2012–2013. ADEQ will advise further instruction. Some people who drink water containing di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate in excess of the MCL over many years may have problems with their liver, or experience reproductive difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

²The coliform rule and ground water rule have been adhered to; the monitoring data has been reviewed; Chlorine residuals are adequate. Conclusion: samples were contaminated outside the distribution system.